



THE RESULTS OF THE GAMES...  
IN STRATHCONA CUP SERIES

5-0. Torgerson wins 11, loses 6.  
Won from Bowen 13-11, Weir 14-6  
O'Donnell 12-8, Miller 29-6, McWhitney

Marjori 11-9, Kinnear 9-8. Lost to A. J. McLean 17-7, Sheppard 12-8, McMahon, 11-9, Downes 15-8, Bowen 12-5, J. M. Douglas 11-8, Weir 13-12, O'Donnell 12-5. 11.—J. B. Miller, wins 5 losses 11, with

G. Thompson's rink disbanded.  
G. M. Marriott (skip), John Ross, A. T. Spohn, Nimmons.  
W. H. McMahon (skip) F. Sachs, T. McCombs, D. Altan

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Strathcona Orange Lodge will be held

Group positively stopped in 20 minutes, with Dr. Shoop's Croup Remedy. One test alone will surely prove this truth. No vomiting, no distress. A safe and pleasing syrup—50c. Sold by all dealers.

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# Edmonton's Future Water Supply

## The Great Pigeon Lake Scheme.

The cut on this page shows one of the greatest undertakings ever proposed by any person or private corporation for Northwest Canada except Railway Construction. The scheme is being undertaken solely for the purpose of supplying pure water to the City of Edmonton and adjoining municipalities should they desire it. Briefly outlined the scheme is as follows.

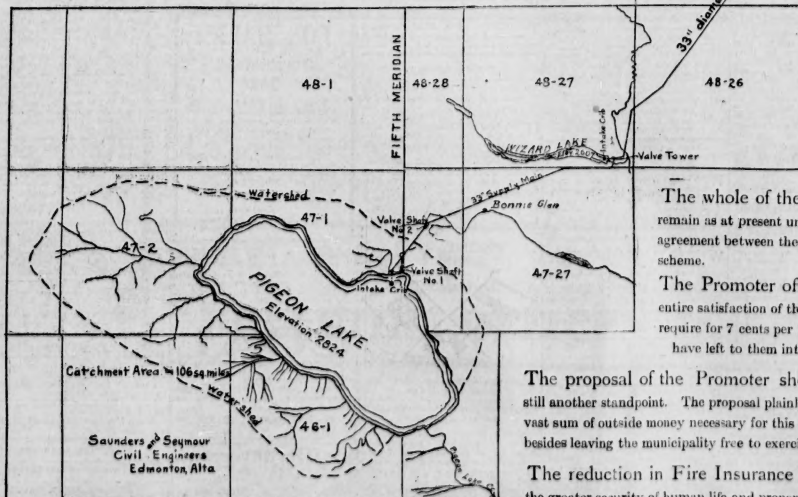
It is proposed to utilize as a source of supply Pigeon Lake, which is a beautiful fresh water lake of over 37 square miles in area, of great depth and situated about 40 miles S. W. of the city at an elevation of 597 ft. above the surface of Fourth street, opposite No. 2 Fire Hall, and is thus in a position to furnish the City of Edmonton with an unlimited supply of pure soft water. Pigeon Lake would be tapped with intake works and a tunnel, thence the water would be conveyed from the north end of this tunnel by means of a 33 in. pipe to the valve shaft and intake works which it is proposed to construct close to the Wizard Lake for reasons which are explained later. Thence from Wizard Lake continuing the line of 33 in. pipe to a natural lake situated on Beaver Hills about seven and one-half miles from the city and at an elevation of 240 ft. above the afore mentioned point on Fourth street. This natural lake on Beaver Hills would be dammed, and its present source of supply diverted; a sufficient area would be excavated and cleaned out (up to a depth of 20 ft.) to provide service reservoirs of about 100 million gallons capacity for reserve supply which would be invaluable in times of fire. A valve shaft would be constructed at the service reservoir by means of which water could be served to the city from the service reservoir by means of two lines of 30 in. pipe leading from the valve shaft to a point on the south bank of the Saskatchewan River opposite the Edmonton power house and thence continuing from this point to a tunnel under the river to the Edmonton power house thus giving connection to the distributing mains of the city at the present power house.

As before stated the service reservoir would be capable of holding a reserve supply of about 100 million gallons of water with a static head of 240 ft. (i. e. a static pressure of about 104 lbs. per sq. in.), but in addition to this the valves in the valve shaft would be so arranged that a direct connection can be had with Wizard Lake which has an area of over two square miles and an elevation of over 370 ft. and is thus capable of giving a static pressure of 160 lbs. per sq. in. Or if the necessity should arise for a very great pressure the valves will be so arranged in the valve shaft that a direct connection can be had with Pigeon Lake which would give a static pressure of about 258 lbs. per sq. in. These connections can be made almost instantly on receipt of a phone message from the fire hall in Edmonton.

A telephone system would be installed connecting the No. 2 Fire Hall with a water-works superintendent's house, (which latter would be situated at the service reservoir) and with both care-takers' houses at Wizard and Pigeon Lakes respectively. A facility which would be very useful in case of fire.

The quality of the water available from the present source of supply viz: the Saskatchewan River is unsatisfactory and perhaps even positively dangerous, unless a very expensive system of purification is undertaken, and even if such is undertaken no amount of purification will render the water soft enough to be either wholesome as a drinking water or economical as a water for domestic or manufacturing purposes. Whereas the Pigeon Lake water is moderately soft.

Engineers have been at work on the scheme for many months and the promoter is now in a position to deal with the matter and to guarantee to install works as outlined in a very short time, from the conclusion of an agreement.



The City of Edmonton is thus offered the very best supply possible of good, pure and wholesome water at a cost per 100 cu. ft. less than that involved by the scheme already proposed by the City, viz: the removal to the Gibbons property of the present direct pumping system including the necessary sedimentation basins, filters, etc., to make the water taken from the river in a measure fit for domestic purposes.

The whole of the distributing system within the limits of the City would remain as at present under the control of the City authorities. There would be a clause in the agreement between the City and the Promoter, providing that the City would take over the entire scheme.

The Promoter offers to finance and carry out this great scheme to the entire satisfaction of the City and to deliver into their mains as much pure water daily as they may require for 7 cents per 100 cu. ft. Thus the city besides having a better supply of pure water would have left to them intact their present borrowing powers.

The proposal of the Promoter should also be considered by the citizens of Edmonton from still another standpoint. The proposal plainly involves the bringing into and spending in the vicinity of Edmonton the vast sum of outside money necessary for this scheme, must surely benefit directly and indirectly the entire trading public besides leaving the municipality free to exercise their present borrowing powers and bring in and spend an additional sum.

The reduction in Fire Insurance would amount to many thousands of dollars yearly and the greater security of human life and property is surely a matter of interest to all.







